



Programs for the Handicapped

CLEARINGHOUSE ON THE HANDICAPPED

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Highlights

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Least Restrictive Environment**

**Federal Assistance for Programs
Serving the Handicapped**

**Summary of Selected Legislation
Relating to the Handicapped:
1983-84**

Legislative Newsletters / Journals

**Multiple Sclerosis: Key Statistical
Data**

Department of Education • Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

Office of Information and Resources for the Handicapped • Washington, D.C. 20202

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NOTICE!

The last issue of Programs for the Handicapped was dated September/October 1984. No issue was printed for November/December 1984.

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Mrs. Will Speaks on Least Restrictive Environment

Excerpts from a speech given by Madeleine Will, Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, at a Topical Conference on Least Restrictive Environment in Washington, D.C., on January 8, 1985.

Education in the least restrictive environment (LRE), or the elimination of obstacles to the least restrictive environment, is what I envision as the last barrier to full implementation of P.L. 94-142. This concept is becoming the cornerstone upon which federal special education policy is being built. It certainly is the core around which my own beliefs about special education have evolved in terms of early childhood programming, school age programming, transition services and adult services. In my own mind, all have evolved with the concept of LRE as the core concept.

The integration of disabled students with their non-disabled peers is the fundamental issue confronting parents and professionals who work with handicapped individuals to help them to achieve maximum involvement in the educational, vocational and social fabric of American life.

Nearly three decades ago, Chief Justice Earl Warren wrote for a unanimous Supreme Court: "Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. This inherent inequality stems from the stigma created by purposeful segregation, which generates a feeling of inferiority that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone."

P.L. 94-142 establishes two of the basic principles concerning educational placement of handicapped children, which have come to be known as the "least restrictive environment" principles. First, there is a presumption in favor of placement in the regular educational environment—the regular classroom setting or the regular school setting. "Removal of handicapped children from the regular education environment" must only occur if and when "the nature and severity of the handicap is such that education in regular classes, with the use of supplementary aids and services, cannot be achieved satisfactorily." Thus, the first principle requires an educationally compelling justification for any proposed "separate schooling" of handicapped children.

The second and broader principle embraced within the statutory concept of LRE addresses the degree of student-to-student contact and integration, rather than the specific type of classroom setting. "To the maximum extent appropriate," provides the statute, "handicapped children, including children in public or private institutions or other care facilities," must be "educated with children who are not handicapped." Separation or segregation is permissible only when education itself cannot be successful without it, and even then, that separation or segregation must be limited by a concept

of maximum appropriate integration. Both of these P.L. 94-142 statutory provisions require that State Educational Agencies adopt procedures to assure their implementation at the local level.

To these two statutory principles, regulations implementing the Department of Education's P.L. 94-142 added a third: education must be provided as close as possible to a child's home and, unless educationally compelling reasons exist, in the school which the child would attend if not handicapped.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 6th District has provided additional guidance by its question in a case involving the responsibility in an Ohio school district. It is important to note that in *Roncker v. Walter*¹, the five most frequent justifications for more restrictive placement are rendered unacceptable. These justifications, heard again and again, are:

- that related services are more easily provided in the separate setting;
- that special equipment is available in a separate facility or there is a specially designed separate facility;
- better qualified teachers and professional and support staff are available in a separate facility;
- that a particular program or curriculum is only offered in a separate facility; and
- that more intensive services are available in a separate facility because of smaller teacher-pupil ratio.

The point of the *Roncker* decision, which established a kind of portability standard, is that all of these reasons are administrative in nature. Some of them are classroom specific, school specific, but certainly not school district or state-wide or national specific. These administrative impediments can be changed and modified. In the *Roncker* decision, at least, the court put the burden on the school system to make a pro-active effort to bring about these changes and to explain why the particular ingredients of a program were not available in the least restrictive environment. I think this is a very important point at which I continue to hammer away.

Many parents of handicapped children confuse least restrictive environment as the option, on the one hand, with no choice, on the other hand. By that I mean that so often, parents define a program that they are familiar with as education within the least restrictive environment, and it is no program. It is not good LRE; it is not good special education. Therefore, they say, "I do not endorse the concept of least restrictive environment." In fact, what they are not endorsing is poor implementation of the least restrictive environment concept and

¹ *Roncker v. Walter*, 70 F. 2d 1058 (1983). In the *Roncker* case, the court, referring to the "very strong congressional preference" for mainstreaming reflected in P.L. 94-142.

poor implementation of the individualized education plan (IEP).

Another concern expressed by parents and professionals is what I believe to be an insufficient understanding of the link between independent living, employment options for disabled adults, the absence of strong adult services, and LRE. I think all the chickens come home to roost when parents talk about the apathy, and in some cases, the hostility in their district, toward the notion of creating adult services programs. Why this climate of lack of understanding? I think, in part, and I'm not saying that there is an absolute one-to-one correlation, but at least in part, it is the fact that planners and policy makers are not aware of handicapped children growing up to be adults and requiring a whole new set of services. We are breaking down this barrier now with this transition initiative and I know it is going to be very successful.

But there is an important link between desire on the part of parents for the most independent, most productive life for their handicapped child, and the preparation and the teaching of skills required for that child to function in the adult environment.

Another concern raised to me by parents and professionals is the fact that there's a mad rush at the end of high school to teach socialization skills to adolescents. In one instance, staff tried work-study programs and found that the skills for doing the job were present, but that the child was doing very poorly in dealing with supervisors and co-workers. He had not learned appropriate socialization skills.

That raises the question of how we want to solve that problem. We can create a system where we are simulating the real environment. But I have to tell you why we don't have final research results, but we are investigating this question. We asked a couple of things: Can you really re-create for each child the real environment in an integrated society? Can you afford it? Can it be done? Is it really possible to do that? We have real questions about the validity of that concept.

One of the most exciting things going on in special education right now is the development, I think, of a new specialty, and, for lack of a better label, I would call it the "Integration specialist." It's fascinating to watch what is going in that little specialty. People are analyzing relationships and beginning to do the task analysis

in terms of vocational training for the building of skills in the child, so that the child can create relationships as the rest of us do. It is so much more complicated that we realize. What it amounts to is identifying kinds of relationships, categorizing them, but also evaluating the quality of the relationship that a child is able to build. Some little children, for example, approaching a group—and I'm speaking of all children, not just handicapped children—may have particular difficulties in this area. They may approach a group of youngsters in a play area by being very abrasive, by pushing, by taking a teacup out of someone's hand. This is their introduction. They're introducing themselves to the group.

In the course of normal development, a mother and a teacher stimulate and modify that behavior. You talk about the way to approach a group of children. What we're talking about is a much expanded understanding of how we go about building relationships. I think this process is going to yield some very important answers that will make a stronger least restrictive environment setting for all children.

It is important that we examine the current situation with regard to the continuing provision of LRE to handicapped children and youth. I urge you to seek ways to improve efforts to provide LRE to handicapped students, and to increase the numbers of handicapped children and youth benefitting from education in the least restrictive environment. I ask that you help us build a consensus among parents about least restrictive environment. There is an enormous dividing line among the parent community, and to the extent that parents are the principle change agents, this division among parents inhibits and delays us in achieving our goal. I think that as a very good first step, we can arrive at a consensus, one that is real, not a consensus that is so vague and watery that it represents no substantive agreement with relevance to the many issues that have been raised. We must have some kind of agreement as to what we mean by LRE and what we mean by the availability of options for parents across the country at the local level.

Much progress had been made, and you as parents and professionals deserve a great deal of the credit. This conference can be a catalyst for even greater progress. I am hopeful that the day will come when every disabled individual is educated in a totally integrated setting with non-handicapped peers.

Federal Assistance for Programs Serving the Handicapped

By Helga Roth, National Institute of Handicapped Research

The following list comprises major programs serving handicapped individuals. Programs which serve the general population but are legislatively mandated to spend a certain percentage on serving handicapped individuals, such as Head Start or Vocational Education, are not included. Many programs which serve the general population or certain target groups like the elderly or the poor and mention the handicapped in their program descriptions are not included in this brief summary. For a more complete picture review the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance* (CFDA) to find additional leads.

The programs listed below include the title and the OMB catalog number from the CFDA, program objectives, use restrictions, applicant eligibility, FY 1983, 1984 and 1985 appropriations (In most cases or estimates for FY 1985), and a contact office in the Federal government. The appropriation levels were taken from various documents—the CFDA, the appropriation law for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies (P.L. 98-619), an Internal Department of Education chart, and direct contact with program offices.

Categorically Funded Programs Education for the Handicapped Programs:

Mail inquiries about the following programs should be addressed, with the program title and division, to: Office of Special Education Programs, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202. The name of the division is included under each program under *Contact*.

84.027—Handicapped Preschool and School Programs (Part B, Education of the Handicapped Act. See also "Preschool Incentive Grants" below.)

Objectives: To provide grants to states to assist them in providing a free appropriate education to all handicapped children.

Uses and Use Restrictions: Funds are used, in accordance with the priorities in the Act, to provide the special education and related services needed to make a free appropriate education available to all handicapped children in the State.

Applicant eligibility: State education agencies in the 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Island, Guam, Virgin Islands, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, may apply to the Department of Education for participation in the Part B, EHA program under Sections 611 and 619. The

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, is eligible for a grant under Section 611. Once states begin participating, local education agencies may apply to their state education agency for funds.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$1,117,900,000; FY 1984, 1,068,875,000; FY 1985, \$1,135,145,000.

Contact: Division of Assistance to States, William Tyrrell, (202) 732-1014.

84.027—Preschool Incentive Grants (Part B, Section 619, Education of the Handicapped Act).

Objectives: To stimulate state and local education agencies to expand educational services to handicapped preschool children, aged 3-5, thereby increasing their opportunities to benefit from early education intervention.

Applicant eligibility: State education agencies must submit an application which meets the requirements of Section 619 of P.L. 94-142 and have an approved program plan under Section 611. Local education agencies apply to their state agencies for funds.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$25,000,000; FY 1984, \$26,330,000; FY 1985, \$29,000,000.

Contact: Division of Assistance to States, Sheila Friedman, (202) 732-1055.

84.025—Handicapped Innovative Programs—Deaf-Blind Centers (Centers and Services for Deaf-Blind Children.)

Objectives: To provide technical assistance to State education agencies and to improve services to deaf-blind children and youth.

Uses and Use Restrictions: Grants and/or contracts may be used to support activities designed to ensure that States have the necessary capacity to serve deaf-blind children for whom they are responsible; and, to provide on a first priority basis, those services listed under Objectives above to those deaf-blind children from birth through 21 years of age (In each State served by a Center) to whom the State is not obligated to make available a free appropriate public education under part B of the EHA. Activities are designed to supplement mandated services by States to deaf-blind children.

Applicant eligibility: Public or private nonprofit agencies, organizations, or institutions.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$15,360,000; FY 1984, \$15,000,000; FY 1985, \$15,000,000.

Contact: Division of Innovation and Development, Paul Thompson, (202) 732-1161.

84.086—Innovative Programs for Severely Handicapped Children (Programs for Severely Handicapped Children and Youth)

Objectives: To improve and expand innovative education/training services for severely handicapped children and youth, and improve the acceptance of such people by the general public, professionals, and possible employers.

Uses and Use Restrictions: Contracts must be designed to provide innovative approaches to education/training services to severely handicapped children and youth in deinstitutionalized and/or integrated settings, inservice training of staff, services to parents, and dissemination of materials and information. Teacher preparation is outside of program intent, except to the extent necessary for support of an approvable program. Evidence of coordination of project with agencies serving the same population must be provided including the indication of consonance of the project with the state planning for handicapped children.

Applicant eligibility: Public and nonprofit private agencies, organizations, or institutions, including state departments of special education, intermediate or local educational agencies, institutions of higher learning, professional organizations and volunteer associations.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$2,880,000; FY 1984, \$4,000,000; FY 1985, \$4,300,000.

Contact: Division of Innovation and Development, Paul Thompson, (202) 732-1161.

84.024—Handicapped Early Childhood Assistance (Early Education Program)

Objectives: To support demonstration, dissemination, and state implementation of model preschool and early childhood projects for handicapped children.

Uses and Use Restrictions: Grants are given for project development models that exemplify services to handicapped children from birth through eight years of age with emphasis below age six. Parent participation, dissemination of information to the professional community and general public, and evaluation of the effectiveness of each project are included. Grants are also made to assist States in developing and implementing a comprehensive delivery system for special education of handicapped children from birth to age five.

Applicant eligibility: Public agencies and private nonprofit organizations.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$16,800,000; FY 1984, \$21,100,000, FY 1985, \$22,500,000.

Contact: Division of Innovation and Development, Becky Calkins, (202) 732-1157.

84.078—Postsecondary Education Programs for Handicapped Persons.

Objectives: To develop and operate specially designed model programs of vocational, technical, post-

secondary, or adult education for deaf or other handicapped persons.

Uses and Use Restrictions: The Secretary is authorized to make grants to or contracts with institutions of higher education, including junior and community colleges, vocational and technical institutions, and other appropriate nonprofit educational agencies for the development and operation of specially designed or modified programs of vocational, technical post-secondary, or adult education for deaf and other handicapped persons.

Applicant eligibility: Institutions of higher education, including junior and community colleges, vocational and technical institutions, and other appropriate nonprofit educational agencies.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$2,832,000; FY 1984, \$5,000,000; FY 1985, \$5,300,000.

Contact: Division of Innovation and Development, Joe Rosenstein (202) 732-1176.

84.023—Handicapped Research and Demonstration.

Objectives: To improve the education of handicapped children through research and development projects, and model programs (demonstrations).

Uses and Use Restrictions: To support research and related activities including model programs designed to improve the education of handicapped children, including physical education and recreation.

Applicant eligibility: State or local educational agencies, public and private institutions of higher learning, and other public or private educational or research agencies and organizations are eligible to participate in the program; only nonprofit organizations are eligible for grants.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$12,000,000; FY 1984, \$15,000,000; FY 1985, \$16,000,000.

Contact: For research: Research Projects Section, Division of Educational Services, Marty Kaufman, (202) 732-1106. For model programs: Division of Innovation and Development, Tom Behrens, (202) 732-1154.

84.026—Handicapped Media Services and Captioned Films (Media Materials; Technology for the Handicapped).

Objectives: To maintain a free loan service of captioned films for the deaf and instructional media for the educational, cultural, and vocational enrichment of the handicapped. Provide for acquisition and distribution of media materials and equipment; provide contracts and grants for research into the use of media, and train teachers, parents, and others in media utilization.

Uses and Use Restrictions: Contracts and grants may be given to conduct research into the use of educational and training films and other educational media for the handicapped. Contracts and grants also provide for the training of teachers, parents and others who

work with the handicapped in the use of educational media. The program is authorized to acquire, produce and distribute films and other related media, and media equipment. The captioned general-interest films are limited to deaf users.

Applicant eligibility: Public and private agencies, organizations, or groups may submit proposals and applications for projects to the Division of Innovation and Development.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$12,000,000; FY 1984, \$14,000,000; FY 1985, \$16,500,000.

Contact: Division of Innovation and Development, Malcolm Norwood, (202) 732-1172.

84.028—Handicapped Regional Resource Centers.

Objectives: To establish regional resource centers which provide advice and technical services to educators for improving education of handicapped children.

Uses and Use Restrictions: To pay all or part of the cost of establishing and operating regional resource centers for improving education of the handicapped.

Applicant eligibility: Institutions of higher education, state education agencies, or combinations of such agencies or institutions (such combinations may include one or more local educational agencies) within particular regions of the United States, are eligible to participate in this program.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$4,130,000; FY 1984, \$5,700,000; FY 1985, \$6,000,000.

Contact: Division of Assistance to States, Etta Waugh, (202) 732-1052.

84.030—Handicapped Teacher Recruitment and Information.

Objectives: To disseminate information which can help parents, consumer organizations, professionals and others interested in special education including persons who may be interested in pursuing a career in special education in making decisions that affect the education and general well-being of handicapped children.

Uses and Use Restrictions: (1) To disseminate educational and related information to parents and others interested in the well-being of handicapped children; (2) to help parent/consumer groups provide information and referral services; (3) to encourage schools to respond to the special needs of handicapped children by providing them with factual information on what can be done by and for handicapped people.

Applicant eligibility: Public, private or nonprofit agencies, organizations, or institutions, or supported schools. Profit-making organizations only when necessary for materials or media access.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$720,000; FY 1984, \$1,000,000; FY 1985, \$1,025,000.

Contact: Division of Innovation and Development, Paul Thompson, (202) 732-1161.

84.029—Training Personnel for the Education of the Handicapped.

Objectives: (1) To address identified shortages of special education teachers and related service personnel; (2) to improve the quality and increase the supply of teachers, supervisors, administrators, researchers, teacher educators, speech correctionists, and other special personnel such as specialists in physical education and recreation, paraprofessionals, vocational/career education, volunteers including parent and parent coalitions.

Uses and Use Restrictions: Grants may be used for undergraduate, graduate, and summer traineeships, special study institutes, and special projects. Project applications from institutions of higher education or other public and/or private nonprofit agencies are subject to evaluation and recommendation by field reviewers with final approval resting with the Secretary of Education. State and local educational agencies are eligible to apply. Funds may be obligated for student's stipends, dependency allowances, or institutional support. Grants to state educational agencies may include programs for preparation of physical educators and/or recreation personnel if such educators and personnel are certified (or certifiable) under applicable state law.

Applicant eligibility: Applications for grants may be submitted by institutions of higher education, both public and private senior colleges and community colleges, and state and local educational agencies. Other nonprofit public and private agencies are eligible for participation.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$49,300,000; FY 1984, \$55,540,000; FY 1985, \$61,000,000.

Contact: Division of Personnel Preparation, Max Mueller, (202) 732-1070.

84.009—Program for Education of Handicapped Children in State Operated or Supported Schools (P.L. 89-313).

Objectives: To extend and improve comprehensive educational programs for handicapped children enrolled in state-operated or state-supported schools.

Uses and Use Restriction: Funds may be used for projects providing educational and related services as needed such as instruction, physical education, mobility training, counseling, prevocation and vocational education, teacher and teacher aid training, construction and equipment in state-operated or state-supported schools or eligible public schools. Restrictions on the use of these funds include construction and installation of equipment in non-public schools, non-essential construction or remodeling; or projects predominantly for persons over 20 or beyond 12th grade.

Applicant eligibility: State agencies are eligible for participation. Local education agencies may partici-

pate on behalf of children who were formerly enrolled in state agencies and for at least one school year and counted in Average Daily Attendance who then left the state agency to participate in an appropriately designed special education program at the local level.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$146,520,000; FY 1984, \$146,520,000; FY 1985, \$150,170,000.

Contact: Division of Assistance to States, William Tyrrell, (202) 732-1014.

84.155—Removal of Architectural Barriers to the Handicapped.

Objectives: To provide financial assistance to State educational agencies (SEAs), and through them local educational agencies (LEAs) and intermediate educational units to pay all or part of the costs of altering existing buildings and equipment to remove architectural barriers to the handicapped.

Uses and Use Restrictions: Funds are to be used to: (1) alter existing public buildings and equipment; and (2) remove architectural barriers to handicapped individuals in accordance with standards promulgated under the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, P.L. 90-480.

Applicant Eligibility: State educational agencies in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs may apply to the Department of Education. Once States begin participating, local educational agencies and intermediate education units may apply to the State educational agencies for funds.

Appropriations: FY 1984, \$40,000,000; FY 1985, \$0.

Contact: Division of Assistance to the States, Dave Rostetter, (202) 732-2020.

84.158—Secondary Education and Transitional Services for Handicapped Youth.

Objectives: (1) To strengthen and coordinate education, training and related services for handicapped youth; (2) to assist in the transitional process to post-secondary education, vocational training, competitive employment, continuing education and adult services; (3) to stimulate the improvement and development of programs for secondary level special education.

Uses and Use Restrictions: Applicants may consult the headquarters or field office for information on statutory or other restrictions involved.

Applicant Eligibility: Institutions of higher education, State educational agencies, local educational agencies or other appropriate public or private nonprofit institutions, including the State job coordinating councils and service delivery area administrative entities established under the Job Training Partnership Act.

Appropriations: 1984, \$6,000,000; FY 1985, \$6,300,000.

Contact: Research Projects Section, Nancy Safer (202) 732-1109.

84.159—Handicapped—Special Studies.

Objectives: (1) To assess progress in implementing the Education of the Handicapped Act, and the effectiveness of State and local efforts to provide a free, appropriate education to all handicapped children and youth; (2) to provide Congress with information relevant to policy-making and provide Federal, State, and local educational agencies information on program management, administration and effectiveness.

Uses and Use Restrictions: Only State educational agencies are eligible for funding under the cooperative agreement portion of the program. The Federal payment cannot exceed sixty percent of the cost of studies by a participating State education agency to assess the impact and effectiveness of programs assisted under the Education of the Handicapped Act. For other special studies authorized in this program, evaluation contracts may be awarded to appropriate public and private institutions and organizations.

Applicant Eligibility: State educational agencies are eligible to receive funds through the cooperative agreement program. For other special evaluation studies, there are no restrictions on eligibility for the award of contracts.

Appropriations: FY 1984, \$3,100,000; FY 1985, \$3,170,000.

Contact: Research Project Branch, Nancy Safer, (202) 732-1109.

Rehabilitation Services and Handicapped Research Programs:

84.133—National Institute of Handicapped Research (address below).

Objectives: To support research and its utilization to improve the lives of people of all ages with physical and mental handicaps, especially the severely disabled through: (1) identifying and eliminating causes and consequences of disability; (2) maximizing the health, physical and emotional status of handicapped persons, their functional ability, self-sufficiency, self-development and personal autonomy; (3) preventing or minimizing personal and family, physical, mental, social, educational, vocational and economic effects of disability; and (4) reducing and eliminating physical, social, educational, vocational and environmental barriers to permit access to service and assistance and to use their abilities in daily life.

Uses and Use Restrictions: Grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts are awarded for innovative research and demonstrations of national significance that are responsive to general policies established by the National Council on the Handicapped and to the long-range research plan developed by the Director of the Institute in response to Section 202(g) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. All applications must meet standards of excellence in research or evaluation design. Fellowships support investigators in pursuing research in rehabilitation.

Applicant eligibility: Grants and cooperative agreements may be made to and contracts with states, public, private, or nonprofit agencies and organizations, including institutions of higher education for research projects and specialized research activities including those related to the rehabilitation problems of handicapped individuals.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$31,560,000; FY 1984, \$37,500,000; FY 1985, \$39,000,000.

Contact: Director, National Institute of Handicapped Research, U.S. Department of Education, 330 C Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20202, (202) 732-1138 or 732-1139.

(Catalog Number Not Assigned—National Council on the Handicapped (address below).

Objectives: The Council was established by the 1978 Amendments to the Rehabilitation Act to set general policies for the National Institute of Handicapped Research; advise the Commissioners of the Rehabilitation Services Administration and of the Developmental Disabilities Administration, the appropriate Assistant Secretaries in the Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Director of the National Institute of Handicapped Research on the development of programs to be carried out under the Act; and review and evaluate Federal programs and research concerned with disability and handicapped persons.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$193,000; FY 1984, \$500,000; FY 1985, \$750,000.

Contact: National Council on the Handicapped, 800 Independence Avenue, S.W., Room 814, Washington, DC 20591, (202) 453-3846.

Mail inquiries about the next four programs should be addressed to the Rehabilitation Services Administration, with the division listed under "Contact," 3424 Switzer Building, 330 C Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20202.

84.128—Rehabilitation Services and Facilities—Basic Support Program.

Objectives: To provide vocational rehabilitation services to persons with mental and/or physical handicaps. Priority service is placed on needs of those persons with the most severe disabilities.

Uses and Use Restrictions: Federal and state funds are used to cover the costs of providing rehabilitation services which include: diagnosis, comprehensive evaluation, counseling; training, reader services for the blind, interpreter services for the deaf, and employment placement. Also assist with payment for medical and related services and prosthetic and orthotic devices, transportation to secure vocational rehabilitation services, maintenance during rehabilitation, tools, licenses, equipment, supplies, and other goods and services; vending stands for handicapped persons including management and supervisory services; and assistance

in the construction and establishment of rehabilitation facilities. Services are provided to families of handicapped individuals when such services will contribute substantially to the rehabilitation of such individuals who are being provided vocational rehabilitation services.

Applicant eligibility: State agencies designated as the sole state agency to administer the vocational rehabilitation program.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$943,900,000; FY 1984, \$1,037,800,000; FY 1985, \$1,100,000,000.

Contact: Office of Program Operations, Fred Sachs, (202) 732-1396.

84.128—Rehabilitation Services—Special Projects.

Objectives: To provide funds to state vocational rehabilitation agencies and public nonprofit organizations for projects and demonstrations which hold promise of expanding and otherwise improving services for groups of mentally and physically handicapped individuals over and above those provided by the Basic Support Program administered by states.

Uses and Use Restrictions: American Indians, projects with industry, severely disabled, migrant workers, and recreational services. Grants must substantially contribute to solution of vocational rehabilitation problems common to special groups of the physically and mentally handicapped population. For example: Projects to prepare handicapped individuals for gainful employment in the competitive labor market; payment to cover cost of establishing programs to expand or improve rehabilitation services for the severely handicapped.

Applicant Eligibility: Projects with industry-employers and other organizations, and all other public or private nonprofit institutions, or organizations. Grants cannot be made directly to individuals. Client assistance projects and migrant farm worker projects are funded by grants to state rehabilitation agencies and American Indian services for governing bodies of Indian tribes. Also states and public and nonprofit agencies and organizations may apply.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$31,094,000; FY 1984, \$34,800,000; FY 1985, \$34,800,000.

Contact: Division of Special Projects, Eunice Florito, (202) 732-1354.

84.129—Rehabilitation Training.

Objectives: To support projects to increase the numbers and improve the skills of personnel trained in providing vocational rehabilitation services to handicapped individuals in areas targeted as having personnel shortages.

Uses and Use Restrictions: Training grants are provided only in fields directly related to the vocational rehabilitation of the physically and mentally disabled, such as rehabilitation counseling, rehabilitation medicine, physical and occupational therapy, prosthetics-orthot-

ics, speech pathology and audiology, rehabilitation of the blind and the deaf.

Applicant eligibility: State vocational rehabilitation agencies, and other public or nonprofit agencies and organizations, including institutions of higher education.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$19,200,000; FY 1984, \$22,000,000; FY 1985, \$21,100,000.

Contact: Division of Resource Development, Martin Spickler, (202) 732-1325.

84.132—Centers for Independent Living.

Objectives: To provide independent living services to severely handicapped individuals to assist them to function more independently in family and community settings or secure and maintain appropriate employment.

Uses and Use Restrictions: Federal funds are used for the establishment and operation of independent living centers which offer a combination of services. Among the services are referrals regarding attendant care, provision of attendant care, training in independent living skills, referral and assistance in housing and transportation, peer counseling, and advocacy. Handicapped individuals must be substantially involved in policy direction and management and will be employed by centers established under this authority.

Applicant eligibility: The principal eligible applicant is the state vocational rehabilitation agency; however, if a state agency fails to apply for a grant within six months after they are available, then any local public or private nonprofit agency may apply directly.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$19,400,000; FY 1984, \$19,400,000; FY 1985, \$27,000,000.

Contact: Division of Special Projects, Elizabeth Arroyo, (202) 732-1348.

84.160—Training Interpreters for the Deaf.

Objectives: To support projects, increase the numbers and improve the skills of manual and oral interpreters who provide services to deaf individuals.

Uses and Use Restrictions: Grants are awarded to eligible grantees to provide training for manual and oral interpreters; this training may include classroom instructions, workshops, seminars and field placement. Curriculum may include specialty areas such as interpreting for deaf-blind, speech-impaired or developmentally disabled persons. This program is limited to 12 grant awards.

Applicant Eligibility: Public or nonprofit agencies and organizations, including institutions of higher education and State and local governments are eligible for assistance.

Appropriations: FY 1984, \$900,000; FY 1985, \$900,000.

Contact: Rehabilitation Services Administration, Deafness and Communicative Disorders Branch, Wallace

Babington, (202) 732-1322.

84.161—Client Assistance for Handicapped Individuals.

Objectives: (1) To provide assistance in informing and advising clients and client applicants of available benefits under the Rehabilitation Act; (2) to assist clients and applicants with projects, programs and facilities, providing services to them under this Act; and (3) to assist in protecting individual rights under this Act.

Uses and Use Restrictions: Grant funds may be used to help clients and applicants overcome problems with service delivery systems. No class action suits are allowed.

Applicant Eligibility: States (through the Governor) are eligible for awards. The Governor shall designate a public or private agency to conduct the State's program. Territories may also apply.

Appropriations: FY 1984, \$6,000,000; FY 1985, \$6,300,000.

Contact: Division of Program Administration, Mark Shoob, (202) 732-1402.

Developmental Disabilities Programs:

Mail inquiries about the following programs should be addressed to the Administration on Developmental Disabilities, Department of Health and Human Services, 200 Independence Avenue, S.W., Room 340E, HHH Building, Washington, D.C. 20201.

13.630—Administration on Developmental Disabilities—Basic Support and Advocacy Grants.

Objectives: To assist states in the provision of comprehensive services to assure that developmentally disabled persons receive services necessary to enable them to achieve their maximum potential through a comprehensive system of services and which insures the protection of their legal and human rights.

Uses and Use Restrictions: (A) Allotments under basic formula grant may be used for state or local planning and administration relating to services and facilities for persons with developmental disabilities, and for providing assistance to public or private nonprofit agencies for the delivery of services; funds for administrative costs may not exceed five percent of a state's allotment or \$50,000, whichever is less. (B) Allotments for protection and advocacy of rights of persons with developmental disabilities may be used to assist states in effecting a system which will have authority to pursue legal and other remedies to assure protection of rights of the developmentally disabled people within the state.

Applicant eligibility: Designated state agencies of the respective states and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; except that designated agencies receiving allotments for protection and advocacy of rights of the

developmentally disabled must be independent of any agency which provides services to the developmentally disabled.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$50,500,000; FY 1984, \$52,150,000; FY 1985, \$64,000,000.

Contact: Administration on Developmental Disabilities, (202) 245-5868.

13.631—Administration on Developmental Disabilities—Special Projects.

Objectives: To provide support for projects to improve the quality of services to the developmentally disabled; public awareness and informational programs; demonstration of new or improved service techniques and service delivery; training; coordination of available community resources; providing technical assistance; to strengthen and assist the State Developmental Disabilities Protection and Advocacy Agencies; to assist the State Developmental Disabilities Councils and other agencies to further their deinstitutionalization planning and implementation; to strengthen the national network of developmental disabilities University Affiliated Programs and related agencies; and to improve the quality of deinstitutionalization efforts.

Uses and Use Restrictions: Project grants are approved for personnel, equipment, travel, supplies, etc. Duplicative Federal assistance is precluded. Also: (1) to demonstrate how to establish programs which will expand or improve services to developmentally disabled persons; (2) to increase public awareness and public education programs; (3) to demonstrate services for economically disadvantaged developmentally disabled persons; (4) to gather and disseminate information. Projects of National Significance must be designed: (1) to have a direct impact on developmental disabilities programs throughout the country; (2) to have an objective(s), which if achieved, could be replicated, could result in an improved delivery system for developmental disabilities services; or could affect National policies and/or standards; or (3) to involve activities to be conducted in a number of sites in various parts of the country as part of a unified program.

Applicant eligibility: States, political subdivisions of states, other public agencies, and nonprofit organizations are eligible.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$2,500,000; FY 1984 estimate, \$2,447,000; FY 1985, \$2,700,000

Contact: Administration on Developmental Disabilities, (202) 245-2890.

13.632—Administration on Developmental Disabilities—University Affiliated Facilities.

Objectives: To assist with the cost of administration and operation of facilities for (1) providing interdisciplinary training for personnel concerned with developmental disabilities; (2) demonstrations of the provision of exemplary services related to the developmentally disabled; and (3) demonstration of findings related to the provision of services.

Uses and Use Restrictions: Salaries for administrators, coordinators, and others needed to operate a training facility such as clerical and financial personnel, maintenance and housekeeping personnel, overhead expenses, and expenses required to start up new programs; faculty for training programs which will meet critical manpower shortages and are not eligible for support from other sources. Health-related faculty and traineeship support are not available under this program.

Applicant eligibility: A public or nonprofit facility which is associated with, or is an integral part of a college or university and which aids in demonstrating the provision of specialized services for the diagnosis and treatment of persons with developmental disabilities, and which provides interdisciplinary and training for personnel concerned with developmental disabilities and the developmentally disabled.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$7,500,000; FY 1984, \$7,413,000; FY 1985, \$9,000,000.

Contact: Administration on Developmental Disabilities, (202) 245-2890.

Housing Program:

14.157—Housing for the Elderly or Handicapped (202).

Objectives: To provide for rental or cooperative housing and related facilities (such as central dining) for the elderly or handicapped.

Uses and Use Restrictions: Direct loans may be used to finance the construction of rehabilitation of rental or cooperative detached, semidetached, row, walk-up or elevator-type structures. Purchase without rehabilitation or moderate rehabilitation is eligible only for group homes for the non-elderly handicapped.

Applicant eligibility: Private nonprofit corporations and consumer cooperatives. Public bodies and their instrumentalities are not eligible Section 202 applicants.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$752,908,756; FY 1984 estimate, \$666,400,000; FY 1985, \$600,000,000.

Contact: HUD Area of Multifamily Service Office in regions; or Elderly, Cooperative Congregate and Health Facilities Division, Office of Multifamily Housing Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 755-5868.

Special Institutions:

American Printing House for the Blind, 1839 Frankfort Avenue, Louisville, KY 40206-0085, (502) 895-2405.

Objectives: To publish textbooks in braille, large print, or recordings for all blind students under college age. Materials are distributed to the schools and states through established per capita allotments based on the total number of blind students.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$5,000,000; FY 1984, \$5,000,000; FY 1985, \$5,500,000.

National Technical Institute for the Deaf, Rochester Institute of Technology, One Lomb Memorial Drive, P.O. Box 9887, Rochester, NY 14623, (716) 475-6400.

Objectives: Provides a two to three year technical education to deaf and severely hearing impaired students. Reports on staff research in speech therapy, educational methods, and vocational training and placement. Offers sign language interpreter training, teaching Internships, and workshops for employers, educators, and rehabilitation professionals.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$26,300,000; FY 1984, \$26,300,000; FY 1985, \$31,400,000 (includes \$1,400,000 for construction).

Gallaudet College, 800 Florida Avenue, N.E., Washington, DC 20002, (202) 651-5000.

Objectives: A private nonprofit educational institution providing college preparatory, undergraduate and continuing education programs for the deaf, and a graduate program in fields related to hearing impairment. Includes the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, which serves as a laboratory for educational experimentation and development, disseminates models for instruction for the deaf, and prepares deaf adolescents for post-secondary academic or vocational education; and the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School for the Deaf which develops exemplary educational programs and on-site instruction for children from infancy through age fifteen.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$52,000,000; FY 1984, \$52,000,000; FY 1985, \$58,700,000.

Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults, 111 Middle Neck Road, Sands Point, NY 11050, (516) 944-8900.

Objectives: (1) provide specialized intensive services or any other services, at the Center or anywhere else in the United States, which are necessary to encourage the maximum personal development of any deaf-blind individual; (2) to train professionals and allied personnel at the Center or anywhere else in the United States to provide services to deaf-blind individuals; and (3) conduct applied research, development programs, and demonstrations with respect to communication techniques, teaching methods, aids and devices, and delivery of services.

Appropriations: FY 1984, \$3,700,000; FY 1985, \$4,200,000.

Block Grant Programs

13.994—Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grants.

Objectives: To enable states to maintain and strengthen their leadership in planning, promoting, coordinating and evaluating health care for mothers and children who do not have access to adequate health care.

Uses and Use Restrictions: States may use funds for the provision of health services and related activities, including planning, administration, education and evaluation consistent with the description of intended expenditures and statement of assurances. Funds may not be used for (1) inpatient services other than those provided to crippled children or to high risk pregnant women and infants and such other inpatient services as the Secretary may approve; (2) cash payments to intended recipients for health services; (3) purchase and improvement of land, construction or permanent improvement of buildings or purchase of major medical equipment; (4) matching other Federal grants; or (5) providing funds for research or training to any entity other than a public or private non-profit entity.

Applicant eligibility: Formula grants are available to state health agencies.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$422,050,000; FY 1984 estimate, \$399,000,000; FY 1985, \$407,300,000.

Contact: State health departments, or: Division of Maternal and Child Health, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, Room 6-05, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, (301) 443-2170.

13.667—Social Services Block Grant Program.

Objectives: To enable each state as far as practicable to furnish a variety of social services best suited to the needs of the individuals residing in the state in the most efficient and effective method possible by using Federal block grant funds to provide services directed toward one of the five goals specified in the law.

Uses and Use Restrictions: Federal funds may be used for the proper and efficient operation of social service programs to enable eligible individuals to (1) prevent, reduce or eliminate dependence; (2) achieve or maintain self-sufficiency; (3) prevent neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults; (4) prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; (5) secure admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate.

Applicant eligibility: The 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands and the Northern Mariana Island.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$2,675,000,000; FY 1984 estimate, \$2,675,000,000; FY 1985, \$2,700,000,000.

Contact: The state agency which administered the Title XX program, the Governor's office, or: Director, Office of Policy Coordination and Review, Office of Human Development Services, 200 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20201, (202) 245-7027.

13.992—Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grant.

Objectives: To provide financial assistance to states and territories to support projects for the development of more effective prevention, treatment, and rehabilita-

tion programs and activities to deal with alcohol and drug abuse; and to support community mental health centers for the provision of services for chronically mentally ill individuals, severely mentally disturbed children and adolescents, mentally ill elderly individuals, identifiable populations which are currently underserved, and for coordination of mental health and health care services provided within health care centers.

Uses and Use Restrictions: Funds may be used at the discretion of the state to achieve the described objectives except that the amount allotted for mental health must be used to support community mental health centers that otherwise would have received direct grants under the Community Mental Health Centers Act; and of the amount allotted for substance abuse, not less than 35 percent must be used for alcohol activities, not less than 35 percent of the substance abuse allotment for drug abuse activities, and not less than 20 percent for prevention/early intervention activities. Funds cannot be used for inpatient services, cash payments to recipients of health services, purchase of land or buildings, as non-Federal match, or to assist for-profit entities. No more than 10 percent of the allotment can be used to administer block grant funds.

Applicant eligibility: State and U.S. Territory Governments; Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations.

Appropriations: FY 1983, \$468,000,000; FY 1984 estimate, \$462,000,000; FY 1985, \$472,000,000.

Contact: The Governor's office, which will forward the request to the state agency administering the funds; or: Office of the Administrator, ADAMHA/PHS, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857, Attn.: Mr. Richard Milstein, (301) 443-4564.

Disabled Veterans Programs

Veterans with service-connected disabilities may be eligible for benefits under a number of programs:

- **Disabled Veterans Outreach Program**, intended to provide job and job training opportunities for disabled and other veterans. Contact the nearest state employment office or: Veterans Employment Service, Department of Labor, Room S-1316, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20210, (202) 523-9105.

- **Automobiles and Adaptive Equipment for Certain Disabled Veterans and Members of the Armed Forces**, to provide financial assistance to certain disabled service members and veterans toward the purchase price of an automobile or other conveyance and adaptive equipment; and,

- **Vocational Rehabilitation for Disabled Veterans**, to provide evaluation, education, training, employment services, independent living services and all services and assistance necessary to enable service-disabled veterans and service persons hospitalized pending discharge to achieve maximum independence in daily living and, to the maximum extent feasible, to become employable and to obtain and maintain suitable employment; and

- **Veterans Housing—Direct Loans for Disabled Veterans**, to provide certain totally disabled veterans with direct housing credit, to supplement grants authorized to assist the veterans in acquiring suitable housing units, with special features or movable facilities made necessary by the nature of their disabilities.

Contact: Veterans Administration, Central Office, Washington, DC 20420.

Entitlement Programs

Handicapped individuals are entitled to financial support and assistance for medical payment under certain conditions. Federal contributions either go to the states for these payments to individuals as in the case of Medicaid or welfare, or directly to the individual as in the case of Social Security Disability Insurance, Supplemental Security Income, Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners, and Veterans Compensation for service and nonservice connected disabilities. States and localities may also provide financial support for certain handicapped individuals out of their own resources.

The Clearinghouse has produced a booklet outlining the general scope of Federal support: *A Pocket Guide to Federal Help for the Disabled Person*. This booklet is available without charge from the Clearinghouse on the Handicapped, Room 3132 Switzer Building, 330 C Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20202.

Summary of Selected Legislation Relating to the Handicapped: 1983-84

By Betty M. Schmidt, *Clearinghouse on the Handicapped*

The following report includes summaries of public laws that were passed during the 98th Congress (1983-84). Only laws with explicit provisions relating to physically and/or mentally handicapped persons are included, with the exception of laws authorizing benefits for disabled veterans. Information and materials on measures benefiting veterans may be requested from the Veterans Administration.

This report includes only a brief analysis of each law; it is not designed to provide legal interpretation of statutes. Those who need the precise language must refer to the text of public laws and relevant regulations. The full text of each law also provides authorization levels for programs. Actual appropriations to carry out the programs are determined by appropriations laws. Major programs concerning the handicapped including funding information are listed under "Federal Assistance for Programs Serving the Handicapped."

EDUCATION

Education of the Handicapped Act Amendments of 1983 (P.L. 98-199)

P.L. 98-199 was signed on December 2, 1983 "to revise and extend the Education of the Handicapped Act, and for other purposes."¹

The major purposes of the new law are to: 1) set the yearly spending ceiling for the state grants program, a permanently authorized program (set at \$1.07 billion for FY 1984); 2) change the age range of children who may receive special education and related services to include birth to three year olds (at the states' discretion); 3) establish grant authority for projects to help handicapped youth make a successful transition from the public school system to adult life; 4) establish a new grant authority to earmark ten percent of the funds set aside for personnel development every year to be used for parent training projects; 5) adjust regulatory requirements for implementing the EHA state grant program to extend the comment periods on any proposed changes in the regulations and to prohibit the promulgation of any regulation which would "have the direct or indirect effect of weakening the protections of handicapped children under existing law and regulation."

The law was also changed to: 1) increase responsibility of the regional resource centers to improve dissemination of information to state agencies, professionals

who work with disabled youngsters, and families of handicapped children and youth; 2) reduce the direct service role of deaf-blind centers because of decreasing numbers of deaf-blind children; 3) establish the Office of Special Education Programs as an organizational unit of the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education; 4) re-establish the National Advisory Committee on the Education of Handicapped Children and Youth; 5) require additional evaluation activities on the costs of special education services and the transition of secondary youths out of the school system; 6) allow the Secretary to bypass the state educational agencies in providing special educational services to handicapped children attending private schools; 7) mandate a special study on children and youth with serious emotional problems.

Vocational Education Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-524)

P.L. 98-524, the reauthorization of the Vocational Education Act, was signed on October 19, 1984.

A number of provisions of the Vocational Education Act of 1984 have implications for handicapped students, including those to: 1) maintain the provision that 10 percent of a state's formula grant allotment under Part A be used to provide vocational education services to handicapped individuals; 2) maintain the 1:1 state/local to federal dollar matching requirement; 3) maintain the excess cost provision and make it a statute (previously a regulation only). Federal funds may only be used for 50 percent of the expenses associated with educating a handicapped student that are over and above the cost of educating a non-handicapped student in vocational education. State and local funds are used to provide the basic cost of vocational education as well as at least 50 percent of the excess cost associated with educating a student with handicaps; 4) assure that the rights and protections under P.L. 94-142 are extended to students with handicaps in vocational education; 5) require local educational agencies to collect more extensive data on the quality of the vocational education provided to handicapped students; and 6) distribute the federal funds (and the matching state and local funds) in-state, based 50 percent upon the number of handicapped students served in the previous year and 50 percent upon the number of economically disadvantaged students in the local school district.

EMPLOYMENT

Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-369)

Signed by the President on July 19, 1984, the Deficit Reduction Act extends two tax credit measures designed to help disabled individuals to become members of the

¹ The law also contained a rider reauthorizing the Rehabilitation Act programs until the Rehabilitation Amendments were passed in February 1984 (P.L. 98-221).

labor force: 1) the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit, authorized under the Tax Reduction and Simplification Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-30), was to expire December 31, 1984. The authorization was extended to December 31, 1985. Under this amendment to the IRS Code, employers are allowed a tax credit for hiring applicants who are certified as belonging to a targeting group of individuals, including recipients of Supplemental Security Income and handicapped persons who are clients of a vocational rehabilitation program; 2) a tax deduction for businesses that remove architectural or transportation barriers to the elderly or handicapped in any facility or public transportation vehicle owned or leased for use in a trade or business was first authorized under the Tax Reform Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-455). This tax provision expired on December 31, 1983. The Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 reauthorizes Section 190 of the IRS Code with the provision that expenses incurred during taxable years 1984 and 1985 may be deducted. The previous annual limit of a \$25,000 deduction was increased to \$35,000. In order to qualify for a deduction, projects must comply with standards published by the Treasury Department.

HEALTH

Health Services, Preventive Health and Home and Community Based Services Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-555)

P.L. 98-555, which amends the Public Health Service Act, was signed on October 30, 1984. The law extends the authority for the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant program for the next three fiscal years, and authorizes grants to help states establish, coordinate, and expand various health and preventive health services. It establishes a new planning grant authority to help states design an effective prevention effort, and extends the authorization through FY 1987 for the establishment and operation of home health programs and training programs in health services. Of particular significance is a provision which extends and increases the authorization of funding for childhood immunization programs for FY 1985 to 1987 at \$1.4, \$1.6 and \$1.6 million dollars, respectively (a national study has shown that about 20 percent of the 1 to 4 year olds remain incompletely vaccinated and therefore in danger of serious illnesses).

HOUSING

Housing and Urban-Rural Recovery Act of 1983 (P.L. 98-181)

P.L. 98-181 was signed on November 30, 1983 to: 1) reauthorize funds for section 202 direct loans for the construction or rehabilitation of rental (or cooperative) housing for elderly and handicapped persons, and sets the interest on the loans at 9.25 percent (final rule in *Federal Register*, January 22, 1985, page 2781); 2) reauthorizes the section 8 housing assistance payments program for lower income families; permits elderly and handicapped tenants in rent-subsidized housing to have pets as long as the pets meet size requirements

and the owners meet certain financial security obligations and allows for removal of pets found to be nuisances or health hazards; permits section 8 assistance for shared housing for unrelated individuals if at least one such person is 60 years of age or over is handicapped.

Housing and Community Development Technical Amendments Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-479)

P.L. 98-479, signed October 17, 1984, amended the Housing Act of 1937 which authorizes public housing by liberalizing eligibility and rental payment determinations for public housing for handicapped persons by deducting costs of attendant care and auxiliary aids necessary for employment which are in excess of 3 percent of the family's adjusted income.

INCOME MAINTENANCE

Social Security Disability Benefits Reform Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-460)

P.L. 98-460 was signed on October 9, 1984, to amend Titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act to provide for reform in the disability determination process. The new law: 1) establishes a medical improvement standard which the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) must use in determining continued eligibility; 2) provides a temporary statutory standard (through December 31, 1986) for using subjective and objective evidence in evaluating cases involving pain or other symptoms; and requires the Secretary of HHS to appoint a Commission on the Evaluation of Pain to conduct a study, in consultation with the National Academy of Sciences, concerning the evaluation of pain in determining whether a person is disabled under the Social Security Act; 3) requires that a combined impact of all of a person's impairments must be considered in eligibility determinations; 4) delays periodic review of mentally impaired individuals until criteria for evaluating mental disorders are revised to realistically evaluate the ability of a mentally impaired person to engage in substantial gainful activity (SGA) in a competitive workplace; 5) extends the temporary provision (in P.L. 97-455 and P.L. 98-118) for Social Security disability insurance benefit continuation up to the Administrative Law Judge decision to disability cessation determinations made prior to January 1, 1988; 6) requires publication in the *Federal Register* of regulations setting forth uniform standards for Social Security and SSI disability determinations which would be binding at all levels of adjudication; 7) provides several additional circumstances under which States are reimbursed for vocational rehabilitation services provided to Social Security and SSI disability beneficiaries; 8) extends through June 30, 1987, the temporary authority in section 1619 of the Social Security Act that continues SSI benefits and Medicaid for disabled recipients who engage in SGA despite their impairments; and requires the Secretaries of HHS and Education to establish training programs in section 1619 for staff personnel in the Social Security Administration district offices and in vocational rehabilitation agencies to disseminate in-

formation to SSI applicants and recipients and potentially interested public and private organizations; and 9) various other determinations.

RIGHTS

Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act (P.L. 98-435)

The Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act (P.L. 98-435) was signed on September 28, 1984. The Act requires state election officials to make all voting places accessible to handicapped and elderly voters or to provide an easily available alternative means of casting a ballot, such as assignment of the voter to a nearby accessible voting place. The Act also requires the Federal Election Commission to gather and transmit to Congress every other year for the next ten years a listing of all inaccessible voting places in the country, and the reasons for their inaccessibility. It requires the provision of voting and registration aids such as large-type instructions and information by telecommunications services. P.L. 98-435 becomes effective January 1, 1986.

Section 206 of the Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1982 (P.L. 97-205) is continued which provides that a voter needing assistance to vote because of a disability or an inability to read or write may receive assistance from a person of the voter's choice, other than an agent of the voter's employer or union.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Developmental Disabilities Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-527)

On October 19, 1984, P.L. 98-527 was signed to extend authorization for the four developmental disabilities (DD) programs through FY 1987 and to make specific changes in each of the DD programs (State Grant, Protection and Advocacy Systems, University Affiliated Facilities, and Special Projects).

The general provisions section of the law is revised to reflect the new DD themes of maximizing the potential of persons with developmental disabilities through increased independence, productivity and integration into the community; and prevention services are added to the list of "other specialized services" which can be funded by the DD program. The law requires that State Developmental Disabilities Councils submit an annual report of their activities to the Department of Health and Human Services.

A major change in the basic State Grant Program is that the provision of employment-related services is added as a priority service and non-vocational social-developmental services is dropped as a priority service. State Councils are mandated to provide employment-related services by FY 1987 if DD State grant appropriations equal or exceed \$50.25 million. State DD Council membership is revised to require that representatives of state agencies administering the Rehabilitation Act, Education of the Handicapped Act, and Medicaid be in-

cluded, as well as representatives from the Protection and Advocacy System and each University Affiliated Facility or satellite, if any, in the state. P.L. 98-527 reauthorizes the Protection and Advocacy Systems (P&A) and affords the Systems new means for protecting developmentally disabled persons living in residential facilities.

University Affiliated Facilities (UAFs) are now authorized to provide service-related training to parents of persons with developmental disabilities and to professionals, volunteers or other personnel who provide services to increase or maintain the independence, productivity and community integration of developmentally disabled people. UAFs can also extend their research, training and service efforts to include adult and elderly developmentally disabled persons; and satellite centers can now engage in the same kinds of activities as UAFs.

Under the Special Projects authority, the Secretary of HHS is required to submit a report to Congress within six months. The report is to include recommendations for improving services to mentally retarded and developmentally disabled persons under Title XIX: Medicaid, and recommendations regarding the Section 1915(c) waiver and for integrating mentally retarded and developmentally disabled persons into the community under Medicaid.

Child Abuse Amendments of 1984 (P.L. 98-457)

P.L. 98-457, signed on October 9, 1984, extends the programs authorized under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act through FY 1987. Under Title I of the new law, "child abuse and neglect" is redefined to include the withholding of medically indicated treatment from disabled infants with life-threatening conditions. The law requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop model guidelines to encourage the establishment of committees within hospitals to offer counsel and to review cases involving infants with life-threatening conditions. It also requires that within one year after enactment of the law, state child protective service agencies must have in place procedures that allow for prompt notification by individuals designated by hospitals of suspected cases of withholding medical treatment from disabled infants, and a prompt response to such reports of medical neglect. The agencies must also have "the authority to initiate legal proceedings as may be necessary to prevent the withholding of medical treatment from disabled infants with life threatening conditions."

Title II of the law extends and amends the Adoption Reform Act to include disabled infants with life-threatening conditions as a "special needs" category of children eligible for special consideration in promoting adoption opportunities. Title III authorizes a new Family Violence Prevention and Services program.

Community Services Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-558)

P.L. 98-558 was signed on October 20, 1984, to reau-

thorize the Head Start program through FY 1986, increasing the authorization from \$1.093 million to \$1.221 million. The law also continues the Low Income Home Energy Assistance program and the Community Services Block Grant program for two years.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1984 (P.L. 98-221)

On February 22, 1984, P.L. 98-221 was signed to revise and extend the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended¹ and to extend the Developmental Disability Assistance and Bill of Rights Act².

Major provisions of P.L. 98-221 are: 1) The state grant portion of the Rehabilitation Act was extended through fiscal year 1986, with an automatic extension through fiscal year 1987 if the program is not reauthorized prior to September 30, 1986; 2) all other programs under the Act were extended through FY 1986; 3) a separate authority was established for the Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youth and Adults, previously funded under the Rehabilitation Services Special Projects program; 4) the National Council on the Handicapped was removed from the Department of Education and established as an independent agency within the Federal government; 5) the Rehabilitation Services Administration received mandates to collect individual client data for its annual report, keeping identity of each client confidential, and to continue collection of various data on the expenditure of both state matching and federal funds by state rehabilitation agencies; 6) standards must be developed for evaluations of existing independent living centers and projects with industry by February 1, 1985, and evaluations completed by February 1, 1986; 7) the client assistance program was changed from a demonstration, discretionary grant program to a formula state grant program. Client assistance programs were to be in place in all states by October 1, 1984, as a condition of eligibility for vocational rehabilitation state grants; 8) the Director of the National Institute of Handicapped Research received authority to test new concepts and innovative ideas, to allow grants to research and training centers to include faculty support for teaching rehabilitation-related courses, and to clarify that research and training centers can include both centers dealing with multiple disabilities or focusing on one disability; 9) authorization was granted for continuing the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board for three years; and 10) the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act was extended and authorizations for its four programs were increased for fiscal year 1984.

¹ In anticipation of a delay in passage of the Rehabilitation Amendments, a rider continuing the programs authorized under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 was attached to P.L. 98-199, the Education of the Handicapped Amendments, signed December 2, 1983.

² See also: P.L. 98-527, the Developmental Disabilities Act of 1984.

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HANDICAPPED AMERICANS REPORTS, biweekly, \$154.

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MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DISABILITY LAW REPORTER, bimonthly, \$90 for individuals, \$135 for organizations.

(See Legislation, page 19)

Multiple Sclerosis, Key Statistical Data

By Inez Marie Fitzgerald, National Institute of Handicapped Research

In the mid-1970's the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke (NINCDS) began a series of surveys on selected neurological disorders to determine incidence and prevalence rates,¹ and cost. One of these studies, the National Multiple Sclerosis Survey, was conducted by Booz-Allen and Hamilton for the Office of Biometry and Field Studies, NINCDS.

Methodology

The National Multiple Sclerosis Survey collected data from a national sample of 8,800 physicians and 725 hospitals during the first phase of the study. The specialties of the physicians included in the survey were neurology, neurosurgery, general practice, family practice, internal medicine, ophthalmology, physical medicine, and psychiatry. Information from physicians and hospitals was obtained on MS patients seen between January 1, 1970 and December 31, 1975; data on the demographic and physical characteristics of the patients were also obtained.

During a second phase of the study a probability sample of the patients included in the overall survey was interviewed. These patients responded to questions about their mobility limitations. They also kept a record of their expenditures for medical care. Interviews from 1,145 patients were obtained.

Survey Highlights

Survey results are reported in two articles by Herbert M. Baum, Office of Biometry and Field Studies, NINCDS, and Beth B. Rothschild, Booz Allen and Hamilton: 1) "The Incidence and Prevalence of Reported Multiple Sclerosis," *Annals of Neurology*, Vol. 10, No. 5, November 1981 (pp. 420-427); and 2) "Multiple Sclerosis and Mobility Restriction," *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*, Vol. 64, December 1983 (pp. 591-596). Information given below on incidence, prevalence, and mobility restriction is abstracted from these articles.

On the date used to determine prevalence (January 1, 1976), an estimated 123,000 persons in the conterminous United States (48 states) had MS. This is a rate of 58 per 100,000. Between 1970 and 1975 an estimated 8,800 persons developed MS each year, an incidence rate of 4.2 per 100,000.

¹ Prevalence refers to the total number of persons with a given characteristic, in this case MS. Incidence refers to the number of new cases in a certain period. In the survey discussed an annual incidence estimate was obtained.)

Females were 1.7 times more likely to be affected by MS: 79,101 females as opposed to 43,772 males, with prevalence rates of 72.5 per 100,000 for females and 42.3 for males.

MS occurred more frequently among white persons than nonwhite persons: 114,312 white persons and 8,561 nonwhite persons. The corresponding incidence rates are 61.8 per 100,000 for whites and 31.1 for nonwhites.

There is an association between MS and age, with persons in the age ranges of 30-39, 40-49, and 50-59 showing sharp increases in prevalence rates. Incidence rates reveal that persons 30-39 were most likely to develop new cases of MS (see below).

Age	Prevalence	Prevalence Rate*	Incidence Rate*
Under 20	1,576	2.14	.77
20-29	13,767	37.97	5.71
30-39	28,631	111.77	10.46
40-49	28,723	126.40	8.96
50-59	33,420	148.41	3.39**
60 and over	16,756	52.58	

*Rate per 100,000 persons

**The incidence rate includes persons 50 and over

The region of residence was found to be a strong factor associated with incidence and prevalence of MS, with a prevalence rate of 68.8 per 100,000 for persons residing at the 37th parallel or above, and a rate of 35.5 for those living below the 37th parallel. (As a reference point, most of the State of Virginia is above the 37th parallel.) The fact that MS affects many more persons living north of the 37th parallel than those with residences below it may be due to differences in climate or diet, but no definitive explanation has yet been found.

On the date used to calculate prevalence, January 1, 1976, the average (mean) date of onset was 1963. Thus patients had had MS for an average of 12 years. The mean age at onset was 33, and the mean age at diagnosis was 37.

Mobility Restriction

Persons interviewed during the second phase of the survey were asked if they needed help getting about both indoors and outdoors. They were also asked if they used any of several devices (cane, walker, crutches, wheelchair, leg brace) to get around, or if they needed the assistance of another person. About 51 percent of the patients interviewed said that they needed help both indoors and outdoors. Nine percent reported

(See MS Statistics, page 18)

Federal Technical Assistance Aids Recipients

To end discrimination in federally assisted programs, Federal agencies are relying more and more on a new strategy—technical assistance. Besides investigating complaints and conducting compliance reviews, agencies are providing technical assistance to aid recipients in meeting civil rights requirements. Federal civil rights offices are working with recipients to overcome any civil rights problems either by telephone or through site visits.

The new strategy was reported in the *Civil Rights Forum*, published by the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, which reviewed the technical assistance programs of four Federal civil rights offices: the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Department of Education (ED), the Small Business Administration (SBA), and the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA).

Furnishing technical assistance has become an integral part of the work of many civil rights employees. In HHS, the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) has established a Voluntary Compliance and Outreach Division and in each regional OCR office, certain staff specialize in giving technical assistance to recipients and beneficiaries. As well as eliminating civil rights problems, technical assistance also is used to reduce costs. For example, by suggesting less costly modifications, OCR, HHS helped save the State of Rhode Island millions of dollars in its plans to make its facilities accessible.

OCR, ED, also is following a technical assistance program both to eliminate civil rights problems and reduce costs. Again, all OCR regional staff provide technical assistance upon request and on their own initiative. OCR reaches state and local education agencies and professional education organizations. To expand this effort, OCR is assessing its recipients' needs, and also is developing fact sheets on section 504, title IX, and title VI (nondiscrimination on basis of handicap, sex, and race, color or national origin). Examples of OCR's assistance to recipients include working with community colleges to make them accessible to the increasing enrollment of handicapped students and helping state legislators draft language for a bill to provide auxiliary aids at post-secondary institutions. ED is also especially interested in reducing costs. For example, OCR helped a school district reduce the estimated cost for making one of its schools accessible from \$177,000 to \$5,000.

SBA and NEA have also emphasized technical assistance on attaining civil rights objectives for their organizations and beneficiaries. For example, compliance staff of SBA often speak at Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE) because SCORE volunteers

extend management assistance to SBA's loan recipients. NEA has established an Office of Special Constituencies to promote arts availability to older, disabled, and institutionalized persons. The Office has published *Arts and 504* and has developed model projects that demonstrate the best ways to make the arts available to older and disabled persons.

The review by the Department of Justice stresses the cooperation and resourcefulness of recipients and the use of Federal technical assistance as primary factors in successful and most economical methods for ending discrimination in federally assisted programs.

President Honors Horticulture Council

President Reagan recently invited T. Kent Tiltz, President of the National Council for Therapy and Rehabilitation through Horticulture (NCTRH), to the White House to acknowledge the organization's commitment to employment of developmentally disabled individuals. Other organizations that were recognized for their support of a White House initiative to expand private-sector employment for handicapped persons included the National Restaurant Association, American Hospital Association, and Naugles, Inc., a fast food chain.

In November 1983, when President Reagan proclaimed the "Decade of Disabled Persons," he announced the national goal of increasing the economic independence of every disabled American. The proclamation launched the Employment Initiative for the Developmentally Disabled, which is administered by the Department of Health and Human Services. In 1984 the goal of the initiative was the placement of 25,000 developmentally disabled adults into competitive employment.

NCTRH has participated in the Employment Initiative through the activities of its grant project, "Horticulture Hiring the Disabled," which has spearheaded a national effort aimed at expanded recruitment of disabled persons in horticultural work. Thousands of horticulture employers have been contacted to acquaint them with the "hireability" of developmentally disabled workers.

In response to the Employment Initiative, NCTRH has made a commitment to seek 2,500 horticulture jobs for the developmentally disabled during 1985. Pledges have also been made by other major employment sectors, including a target of 10,000 restaurant jobs by the National Restaurant Association, 16,000 hospital jobs by the American Hospital Association, and 500 jobs by Naugles, Inc. Employers throughout the country are being contacted by State Developmental Disabilities Councils to determine their employment needs. Under the Developmental Disabilities Act of 1984, employment-related activities have been added as a new priority service area for state programs for developmentally disabled persons.

Kent Tltze, in accepting an award for NCTRH's commitment toward the employment goal, emphasized the importance of disabled employees to the horticulture industry and their contribution as a crucial labor resource to nursery, floral, landscaping and other allied horticultural industries. NCTRH has been conducting a national employment project for the past two years which has placed more than 250 disabled persons. In the coming year, NCTRH will operate a national demonstration project known as "Project PLANTWORK" in the Philadelphia area.

An announcement of NCTRH's 13th Annual Conference is on page 20.

MS Statistics

(Continued from page 16)

needing assistance only outdoors, and 40 percent indicated that they did not need assistance.

As expected, the percentage of persons needing assistance increased with age. Complete data are given in the article by Baum and Rothschild, "Multiple Sclerosis and Mobility Restriction," referred to above.

Those needing help indoors and outdoors had had their disease an average of six years longer than those not needing any help (13 years as opposed to 7 years).

The percentage of persons using assistive devices or needing the help of another person are given below:

Crutches :	4%
Leg Braces :	6%
Walkers or Canes :	12%
Wheelchairs :	40%
Personal Assistance :	45%

Increase in wheelchair use is positively associated with the duration of MS. Only 10 percent of those who had had MS for three or fewer years used a wheelchair indoors (14 percent outdoors). The percentages for those who had had the disease at least 16 years are 59 percent (indoors) and 57 percent (outdoors).

Survey findings indicate that at some point in their lives, most MS patients will need some type of mobility assistance. They thus experience a range of functional limitations which impair their ability to carry out various life activities.

Cost

Survey data on the cost of MS were reported by Robert Inman in "Disability Indices, the Economic Costs of Illness, and Social Insurance: The Case of Multiple Sclerosis," *Acta Neurologica Scandinavica*, Supplement No. 101, Vol. 70, 1984 (pp. 46-55).

Breakdowns on the annual costs of medically treating MS were obtained for those with varying degrees of limitation: no limitation, \$692; mild limitation, \$743; moderate limitation, \$1368; and severe limitation, \$2246.

Estimated annual losses in family earnings were less for those patients who had less severe limitations and who were younger. As expected, those with no limitation experienced no loss in expected earnings. Patients under 20 with a mild limitation lost less than \$2,000 on the average in expected earnings, while men over 50 with a severe limitation lost an average of over \$11,000 in expected earnings (3,000+ for women). For nearly all groups, greater losses in expected earnings were estimated for men. Complete data are reported in the Inman article cited above.

New Executive Director For NCH Named

The National Council on the Handicapped (NCH) has announced the appointment of Lex Frieden as its new Executive Director. Mr. Frieden, most recently Assistant Professor of Rehabilitation at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, Texas, and Director of the Independent Living Research Utilization project at the Institute of Rehabilitation and Research, has had extensive experience as a member of various coalitions concerned with disabled individuals. He has also worked in the independent living movement for severely handicapped people since the early 1970's.

NCH, which was established by an amendment to the Rehabilitation Act in 1978, became an independent agency with expanded responsibilities under the Rehabilitation Amendments of 1984. NCH's responsibilities include reviewing all Federal laws, programs, and policies concerning individuals who are disabled and making recommendations to the President and Congress.

NCH has moved from the Department of Education to its new quarters at 800 Independence Avenue, S.W., Room 814, Washington, DC 20591, (202) 453-3846.

Technology in Special Education

The ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children has issued an *Information Bulletin* entitled "Technology in Special Education," focusing on publications and special projects related to technology in special education, especially those provided by the Clearinghouse and its host organization, the Council for Exceptional Children. The two-page list with an order form and a description of the Council's participation in three federally funded projects in the area of technology are available from: ERIC/EC Information Bulletin, 1920 Association Drive, Reston, VA 22091-1589.

Legislation

(Continued from page 15)

Information on developments in legislation, analysis and summaries of bills, key regulations, relevant issues.

American Bar Association
Commission on the Mentally Disabled
1800 M Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 331-2240

NARC's GOVERNMENT REPORT, bimonthly, \$72.

Outlines Congressional activities and Federal agency programs, policies and regulations.

Association for Retarded Citizens
1522 K Street, N.W., Suite 516
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 785-3388

NEW DIRECTIONS, monthly, \$30 (see *Capitol Capsule*).

Reports on state legislation, programs and activities of interest to state administrators.

National Association of State
Mental Retardation Program
Directors, Inc.
113 Oronoco Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
(703) 683-4202

NEWSLETTER, quarterly, free.

Provides information on court cases, legislation and agency programs of interest to the hearing impaired and deaf community.

National Center for Law and
the Deaf
Gallaudet College
800 Florida Avenue, N.E.
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 651-5457

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES, irregular, free (subscribers may make contributions to help defray cost of publishing).

Covers areas such as civil commitment and guardianship, right to refuse treatment, deinstitutionalization, and confidentiality.

Mental Health Law Project
1220 19th Street, N.W., Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 467-5730

JOURNAL OF VISUAL IMPAIRMENT AND BLINDNESS, monthly, \$20, available in braille and cassette.

Contains the Washington Report on Congressional activities and Federal agencies.

American Foundation for the Blind
15 West 16th Street
New York, NY 10011
(212) 924-0420

A *weekly summary* of legislative activities is available to interested persons for postage.

American Foundation for the Blind
Governmental Relations Office
1211 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 833-1251

WORD FROM WASHINGTON, monthly, free to persons with disabilities, their parents, and those associated with UCP. Available by subscription to all others.

Highlights federal legislation and agency regulations, activities and policies in the area of developmental disabilities.

United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc.
425 I Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 842-1266

WASHINGTON WATCH LINE, irregular, \$6.

Reports on Congressional activities, legislation, regulations, funding, policies and issues.

National Easter Seal Society
Office of Governmental Affairs
1435 G Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 347-3066

Announcements

Horticulture Conference Announced

The National Council for Therapy and Rehabilitation through Horticulture has announced its 13th Annual Conference to be held July 21-25, 1985, at the Denver Botanic Gardens in Denver, Colorado. The Conference is intended for students and practitioners in the fields of physical, occupational and recreational therapy, as well as social work, gerontology and special education for the developmentally disabled. Among the topics will be: Establishing a Horticultural Therapy Program, Horticultural Therapy and Consulting Services Contracts, Therapeutic Activities and Horticulture, and several other areas of interest. For more information, contact: Judy Carrier, HTR, Denver Botanic Gardens, 909 York Street, Denver, CO 80206, (303) 575-3751.

AAMD Plans Annual Conference

The American Association on Mental Deficiency has announced its 109th Annual Meeting to be held on May 27-31, 1985, at the Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel in Philadelphia. The meeting will offer special courses, debate groups, seminars, workshops, exhibits, poster sessions, and a film theatre. Plenary sessions will cover "Rights and Responsibilities in Mental Retardation" and "Right to Prevention." A Preliminary Program and registration and housing forms are available from: AAMD, 1719 Kalorama Road, N.W., Washington, DC 20009, (800) 424-3688.

PCEH Announces Annual Conference

The annual conference of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, co-sponsored by the Paralyzed Veterans of America, will be held on May 1-3, 1985, at the Washington Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C. The theme of the conference is "Human Resources and the Challenge of Change." Since labor market forecasters predict that 75 percent of the jobs in the year 2000 have not yet been invented, plans for the conference are to look to the future: How will employers of people with disabilities, handicapped individuals, labor leaders, rehabilitation professionals and others involved with employment meet this challenge of change. Further information is available from: President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, 1111 20th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Third International Post-Polio Conference

The Rehabilitation Gazette's Third International Polio and Independent Living Conference has been announced for May 10-12 at the Sheraton-St. Louis Hotel in St. Louis, MO. Polio survivors, physicians, and other health care professionals from 20 countries will gather to discuss the late effects of polio. Gini Laurie and Judith Raymond, editors of *Rehabilitation Gazette*, an international journal of independent living, believe the post-polio experience can be applied generally to aging and other disabled individuals. "Specifically," says Laurie, "polio survivors' long use of ventilators can be adapted for use with persons having muscular dystrophy and for persons with high level spinal cord injuries who require ventilators."

The Gazette International Networking Institute has also announced the availability of the *Proceedings of Rehabilitation Gazette's Second International Post-Polio Conference and Symposium on Living Independently with Disability*, held May 6-8, 1983. The proceedings are available at \$15 postpaid within the U.S., \$16 in U.S. dollars outside the U.S. For further information contact: G.I.N.I., 4502 Maryland Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63108, (314) 361-0475.

Call for Papers Pediatric Social Work

The International Association for Pediatric Social Services has issued a call for papers for its Fourth International Conference on Pediatric Social Work to be held November 12-15, 1985, at the Los Angeles Hilton Hotel. Papers on social work and children (regardless of setting) are welcome with preference given to presentations which fall in the categories of Social Work Skills: Responding to Change; Settings: How Are They Meeting the Challenge?; Expanding Services: Helping Families Cope with Change; Social Responsibility; and various Special Issues. Papers must be submitted by April 1, 1985. For further information, contact: Ellen Rossman-Zaman, A.C.S.W., Director, Social Work, Children's Hospital of Los Angeles, 4650 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90054.

Announcements

International Conference On Learning Disabilities

The Council for Learning Disabilities has announced the 7th Annual International Conference on Learning Disabilities to be held in New Orleans on October 3-5, 1985. The Council is an organization with an interdisciplinary, field-based focus whose membership is open to educators, diagnosticians, psychologists, speech therapists, and others involved in learning disabilities and remedial education. Members of the Council receive the *Learning Disability Quarterly*; the *LD Forum*, a practitioner-centered publication containing teaching tips and news of Council activities; and special discounts on leading remedial and special education periodicals and publications. For more information, contact: D. Kim Reid, University of Texas at Dallas, P.O. Box 830688, Richardson, TX 75083-0688.

Conference Announced On Treatment of Autism

"Autism: Focus on Treatment," a conference sponsored by Temple University's Woodhaven Program and Developmental Disabilities Center, will be held on April 18-21, 1985, at the Sheraton-Valley Forge Hotel, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania. Presenters include O. Ivar Lovaas, Walter Christian, Sandra Harris, Patricia Krantz, Lynn McClannahan, Crighton Newsom, Raymond Romanczyk, Dennis Russo, and Ann Rogers-Warren. For information call Mary McCalley, (215) 671-5266, or write: Autism Conference, Woodhaven Center, 2900 Southampton Road, Philadelphia, PA 19154.

Youth and Disability International Conference

An International Symposium on Youth and Disability, sponsored by Rehabilitation International, has been announced for June 30-July 5, 1985, in Jerusalem, Israel. The themes of the Conference include the Disabled Adolescent, the Impact of Disability in Family upon the Adolescent, and the Role of Youth Voluntary Work for Disabled Persons. For more information contact: Israel Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, P.O. Box 394, Tel Aviv 61003, Israel.

New Center for Abused Handicapped Children

The Boys Town National Institute for Communication Disorders in Children has announced the opening of a new center for the prevention and treatment of abuse and neglect of handicapped children. At the opening of the Center, Boys Town Executive Director Rev. Robert P. Hupp said, "For 67 years Boys Town has been taking care of abused and neglected children from throughout the United States. This new program is an extension of that concern." The Saint Joseph Center for Abused Handicapped Children is a combined effort of the Saint Joseph Service League and the Boys Town National Institute. Boys Town is located at 555 North 30th Street, Omaha, NE 68131, (402) 449-6511.

Armchair Fitness Via Video Cassette

"Armchair Fitness" is a new exercise video program that illustrates an aerobic workout in a chair for people, who because of preference, lifestyle, age or disability, avoid extremely vigorous activity but want better circulation, flexibility and coordination. The cassette has three 20-minute stretching and strengthening routines of increasing difficulty. The exercises, which are performed to big band style music, are clearly illustrated, and can be used for individuals or groups, nursing home residents, or patients in rehabilitation facilities. "Armchair Fitness" is hosted by Betty Switkes, who has led exercise classes on network television. The cassette is available at \$39.95 from: CC-M Productions, P.O. Box 15707, Chevy Chase, MD 20815.

Independent Living Conference Announced

The 1985 National Conference on Independent Living will be held on June 19-21 at the Doubletree Hotel in Kansas City, KS. Cosponsored by the Research and Training Center on Independent Living at the University of Kansas and the National Coalition of Independent Living Programs, the Conference will offer in-depth training, information-sharing sessions, and informal interaction to share the latest technology and strategies for promoting independent living. For further information, contact: National Conference on Independent Living, AA-313 Bristol Terrace, Lawrence, KS 66044.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

STATISTICS

The National Institute of Handicapped Research has reprinted the 1984 edition of the *Digest of Data on Persons with Disabilities*, which was produced by Mathematica Policy Research under contract to the Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Previously this edition had been available only to Congress.

The Digest contains tables from major federal surveys including disability-related items. Each table is accompanied by a narrative detailing survey highlights and giving background information.

Copies are available without charge. Send a self-addressed mailing label to: Inez Marie Fitzgerald, National Institute of Handicapped Research, Mail Stop 2305, U.S. Department of Education, Washington, DC 20202.

TOURETTE SYNDROME

The Tourette Syndrome Association, Inc., has announced the availability of the following pamphlets: *Tourette Syndrome and the School Nurse* by Sharon Ort, R.N., Yale University School of Medicine; *Tourette Syndrome and the School Psychologist* by Rosa Hagin, Ph.D., Fordham University Department of Psychology; *Tourette Syndrome, Questions & Answers*, a pamphlet for the general public and families; *The Physician's Guide to Diagnosis and Treatment of Tourette Syndrome* by Donald J. Cohen, M.D., Yale University School of Medicine; *Tourette Syndrome: A Manual for Service Providers* by Abbey S. Meyers, New York State Director, Tourette Syndrome Association; and a 20-minute video tape with an accompanying Trainer's Guide for professional staff. The tape, "Tourette Syndrome: The Professional's Perspective," is available in VCR or Beta and can be borrowed for a two week period. Contact: Tourette Syndrome Association, Department of Family and Professional Services, 41-02 Bell Blvd., Bayside, NY 11361, (718) 224-2999.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

A series of eight new policy papers has been sponsored by the Office of Vocational and Adult Education, U.S. Department of Education, and released by the National Center for Research in Vocational Education in Columbus, Ohio. Two of the papers, which are meant particularly for policymakers at the federal, state, and local levels, are:

A Policy Analysis of Professional Development and Personnel Preparation for Serving Special Populations by N. Alan Sheppard of Morgan State University, who describes ten policy alternatives for upgrading teacher training and certification and examines the advantages

and disadvantages of each. Each alternative is given a priority ranking and strategies for implementation are suggested. This 37-page paper (IN 279) can be ordered for \$4.25 from: National Center for Research in Vocational Education, Publications Office, Box N, The Ohio State University, 1960 Kenny Road, Columbus, OH 43210-1090, (614) 486-3855 (in Ohio) or (800) 848-4815 (outside Ohio but in the continental U.S.)

An Analysis of Fiscal Policy Alternatives for Serving Special Populations in Vocational Education by Allen Phelps of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, reviews the current status of unserved populations and identifies four optimal federal fiscal policies for improving access to programs, enhancing equity, and strengthening interagency collaboration on behalf of special needs groups. Seven criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of each alternative are suggested. This 45-page paper (IN 278) is available at \$4.95 from the National Center (see address above).

EMPLOYMENT

Supervising Handicapped Employees and Working with Handicapped Employees are guides for supervisors and coworkers in worksites that include handicapped employees. The two new companion brochures offer clear, concise guidance—not hard and fast rules—for dealing with concerns expressed by employers and coworkers. The brochures were designed by the Worksite Committee of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, which is engaged in ways to make the worksite accommodating to disabled people. Single copies of the brochures are available free from: President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, 1111 20th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036, (202) 653-5024.

RECREATION

Interpretation for Disabled Visitors in the National Park System, recently released by the Special Programs and Populations Branch of the National Park Service, is intended to provide park personnel with methods and techniques to make park programs available to all visitors, including those who are disabled, in a reasonable, cost-effective manner. The major portion of the publication is devoted specifically to the four major disability areas (physical, visual, hearing, and mental) and includes general characteristics, specific program guidelines, and staff interpretive tips as well as resource material and illustrations. The publication also includes an overview of program access and information on planning and implementation, and a program access checklist. Copies of this 107-page publication are available at \$4, Stock Number 024-005-00871-3, from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

FILM CATALOG

Rehabfilm Rental Catalogue is a listing of 157 films and videotapes on a large variety of subjects relating to disabled persons which was prepared by the Rehabfilm Media Resource Center of Rehabilitation International, USA. The materials are available for rental to organizations in the United States, Canada, and Puerto Rico. They are listed alphabetically, by subject, and with abstracts giving the price, length of film, producer, distributor, suggested audience and primary categories. The catalog is available at \$5 which can be deducted from the first rental, from: Rehabilitation International USA, Rehabfilm, 1123 Broadway, Suite 704, New York, NY 10010, (212) 741-5160.

MAINSTREAMING PRESCHOOLERS

A series of nine program manuals detailing the procedures and techniques for mainstreaming handicapped preschoolers into Head Start classrooms has been reprinted by the Department of Health and Human Services. The manuals include descriptions of the various disabilities and their impact upon a child's development, and techniques and activities used by Head Start to promote learning. Included are lists of references to other private and governmental sources of information. The manuals are available from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Orders must include titles and stock numbers.

Mainstreaming Preschoolers: Children with Mental Retardation, GPO Stock No. 017-092-00029-4, \$6.50.

Mainstreaming Preschoolers: Children with Visual Handicaps, GPO Stock No. 017-092-00030-8, \$6.00.

Mainstreaming Preschoolers: Children with Health Impairments, GPO Stock No. 017-092-00031-6, \$6.50.

Mainstreaming Preschoolers: Children with Hearing Impairments, GPO Stock No. 017-092-00032-4, \$6.50.

Mainstreaming Preschoolers: Children with Speech and Language Impairments, GPO Stock No. 017-092-00033-2, \$6.50.

Mainstreaming Preschoolers: Children with Orthopedic Handicaps, GPO Stock No. 017-092-00034-1, \$6.50.

Mainstreaming Preschoolers: Children with Learning Disabilities, GPO Stock No. 017-092-00035-9, \$6.50.

Mainstreaming Preschoolers: Children with Emotional Disturbances, GPO Stock No. 017-092-00036-7, \$6.50.

Serving Handicapped Children in Home Based Head Start, GPO Stock No. 017-090-00068-2, \$8.50.

ATTENDANT CARE

"Working Together: Disabled People and Their Attendants Talk about Attendant Care" is an audiovisual production and manual developed by Access to Independence, Inc. to address attendant management issues on an individual basis or in support or training groups. A 10-minute slide/tape production with three disabled people and their attendants discussing various aspects of attendant care, and a manual that provides comprehensive information on setting up an attendant recruitment and referral service are included in the package, available at \$175 from: Access to Independence, Inc., 1954 East Washington Avenue, Madison, WI 53704, (608) 251-7575.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Palaestra: The Forum of Sport and Physical Education for the Disabled is a new quarterly magazine which intends to publish feature articles which focus on the activities of various disability groups, including special events and national/international championships, photo essays, historical features, personality studies, and articles which discuss all aspects of human anatomy, kinesiology, physiology, psychology, and sociology. The editors hope the information will be applied to the development of practical physical education, training and competitive techniques for the recreational, as well as the competitive individual. Subscriptions are \$24 per year. Further information is available from: Challenge Publications, Ltd., P.O. Box 508, Macomb, IL 61455, (309) 836-6126.

REHABILITATION

Materials Describing Classes and Training for the Professional Education of Rehabilitation Personnel, Pre-service and Inservice: A Catalog contains class, course, and program descriptions shared by university educators at the retreat of members of the National Council on Rehabilitation Education in Georgia in August. The descriptions are briefly annotated and organized by topic. The catalog also includes a listing of manuals and guidebooks developed by rehabilitation program coordinators, chairpersons, and others teaching in the departments. A third section provides descriptions of training materials generated by state agencies charged to provide training for persons working in vocational rehabilitation. The catalog is available for \$3 from: National Clearing House of Rehabilitation Training Materials, 115 Old USDA Building, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078.

Clearinghouse Reprints Directory

The Clearinghouse on the Handicapped has reprinted the 1982 edition of the *Directory of National Information Sources on Handicapping Conditions and Related Services*. The reprinted edition contains changes of address and telephone numbers that were reported to the Clearinghouse since 1982. This 263 page Directory describes 363 organizations and federal operations which respond to inquiries on a variety of topics related to the handicapped population, with emphasis on the information capacities of each organization. Single copies are available to information and service providers from: Clearinghouse on the Handicapped, Room 3132 Switzer Building, Washington, DC 20202-2319. It is available to others at \$7.50, Stock No. 065-000-00219-1 from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

*U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1985-461-188:20000

